

THE 779. b. 12.
2
GOOD HUSBANDS
JEWEL.

OR Crawshay. K.

LAIN AND EASY DIRECTIONS
how to know the means whereby Horses,
Beasts, Sheep, &c come to have many Disea-
ses, and the way to cure them perfectly, and that,
with little cost or charges.

Written by a very skilful hand, who had this know-
ledge, not by reading or perusing any Books, but
by above thirty years experience, besides the practice of
his Ancestors.

Most usefull for all Countrimen, whereby they may be enabled
to preserve their Cattell.

No an admirable and safe way for Gelding and Spaying, both
of Male and Female. Approved by the testimony of diverse
worthy Gentlemen, both Knights and Esquires, in the Coun-
ties of Yorke and Lincoln.

The fifth Edition, corrected, enlarged, and publisht by
Authority.

T O R K E,

Printed by Alice Broad, and are to be sold by
Leonard Capplethon in Stonegate, 1661.

THE
GOOD HESSEND
H E W E



Baldone's Library

1810 A.D.

Printed at the Royal Naval and Military
Press, Chatham.

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his honest meaning Countriment and Friends, especially those of the Countie of *Yorke, Lincolne, and Nottingham*, where by above thirty years practice (to their benefit & admiration) John Cramshay hath confirmed in Deed what he hath here expressed in words. To all both high and low, he wisheth health and prosperity to themselves, their Cattell, and all whatsoever they possesse.

To the Gentlemen, and honest Countriment and friends, I presume (according to my weake capa-
to publish here in Print what you have experieced in
many years travel amongst you in these Noribern parts
doubting but that you, who by your favours and com-
munications have begotten this presumption, will (now
brought forth into the world) like tender nursing Fa-
thel defend it from the injury of this scoffing age, wherein
honest and laudable endeavour for the common good
stunned and derided; and nothing but what comes
bed with the common Livery of the time (Flattery) can
readmittance into the charitable opinion of (almost

any man ; best to be plain (as my method) if any one ex-
pect that from me which I neither intend, nor am capable
of, what wonder is it if he deceived ? for my part it is
not, Scholarship that brought me to the knowledge of what
professe, neither is it the study of others mens labours that
have filled up my leaves withall, but only what my own ex-
perience, and the testimony of you my good Friend
(whose welfare I have ever sought) is the scope of my dis-
course, and the hope of my successse. I confess there have
heretofore many Good Works been published, which by the
Titles have seemed to be of the nature of mine ; but he who
shall with judgement compare this with any other that has
gone before it, (not to disparage any, or applaud my selfe)
shall find that their cures are like to their phrases, somethin
high piz'd : but mine (as my worthy friends can witness
for whom I have done much good with little cost) all
came to me or only by the practice of my selfe and my An-
cestors before me, without any instruction from others
so it is put forth in its owne Robes, without any Habit
but what its Author (a plaine Yorke-shire man) can
attire it with. In brief, I intend it for the common Good
being loath to do as that negligent Servant did, who hid
his Talent in a Napkin ; For (courteous Reader) the
Secrets which God hath imparted to me, I now growin
very aged (and therefore must of necessity render to nature
her due very shortly) do freely resigne it to thee who ev-
er thou art ; desiring him who is the Giver of every Good

perfect Gift, to bestow a blessing upon my honest en-
avours. Now to conclude with the old Proverb, He
at will lose a Sheep (or Hog) for a penny-worth
Tarr deserve's not the name of a good Husband;
may guesse at my meaning. Honest Country-men,
Worthy Gentlemen, farewell.

Your painfull Labourer,

John Cramfley.

A 3

Upon

THE
HISTORICAL
AND
POLITICAL
WRITINGS
OF
THOMAS
BROWNE
M.D.
WITH
A
SKETCH
OF
THE
LITERARY
CAREER
OF
THE
AUTHOR
AND
A
BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF
HIS
WORKS
BY
WILLIAM
HARVEY
M.A.
LATE
FELLOW
OF
THE
ROYAL
SOCIETY
AND
PROFESSOR
OF
PHYSICS
IN
THE
UNIVERSITY
OF
LONDON

Upon his honest Friend the Author
of this Booke,

WHo e're thou be, that will but deign to looke,
Upon this Booke with an impartiall eye,
May say (perh. sps) be bath read many a Book
Drest in triumphing Robes, yet let him try
The truth of all, which being understood,
Few, like to this, serves for the commen Good.

Our Author doth not strive to force his Quill,
Of any others Worke to make his own;
He only sheweth his experient skill,
Which to the North of England is well known:
Then let North, South, East, West, all England o're
Be taught by him what they ne'r learn't before.

M. P.

How to Cure Diseases in Beasts.

First of the Turn, Sturdie, or Giddie.

Beasts in every Country are subject to this disease. It may be known either by the Beast wandring lone in the pasture, or by holding up its head into the aire, after an unwonted manner, or by turning round or sideways. A Beast from one yeat old to three or under four, but not afore they be one, or after four, may be cured of it: before or after that age is scarce curable. Also if it lie in the middle of the rain or near to the root of the horn, so that it do appear by any of these signes following, it may easily be cured; but if it lie under the brains or in the eek, it is not curable. Let it be fully ripe, and then will be more easy and better to take out. That you may know when it is ripe, and also where it lies, take a pair of Scissours, and clip away the hair of the forehead, and with your thumb feel where the brain-pan is thinnest and softest, being diminished by the fretting of the burning humour, within the bladder that lyeth among the brains, or being thinner then the other part of the brain-pan, yaeldeith more from your thumb in groping, or the beast doth mean it. Howere by tritching or stirring, when you touch that place, then other places, or when the Skull rises up a round lump, in manner of a koul as we call it; by

these tokens or some of them, you may both know when it is ripe, and also where to take it out, for it is a bladder full of water, and little white things like wormes, which are within the bladder that lyen among the brains, feeding upon them, and burning and consuming them.

2. *The Cure.*

When you have by the aforesaid means found where it lieth neerest, take a knife and cut the skin over the place on either side about the bredth of a hand, and likewise at the bottome, and tatch or tie it with a thred to the horn; then take a short knife and a little hammer, and cut the bone on either side and at the bottome, as you did the skin before, but not altogether so broad as the skin, and turn it up then, and lay the Beast upon his back, the belly being upward, and the head turned up likewise; then with a sharp knife cut the *pia mater*, or the thin film wherein the Brains are enclosed, and with a Gooch quill search easily among the Brains, and if you finde the bladder be but a little one, about the bignesse of a Pulletts egge, or lesse, and come soon away, you may well suppose there is more, which you may finde by searching; but if it be a great one so that it hold a pint of water or near, you may be sure there is no more: thus when you have by little and little wouned out the bladder, drain out the water as clean as you can, then lay the scalpe down, as it were before

as well as you can, and sow the skin aloft on it, with a needle and thread, then take line tow and the white of an egge beaten together and lay to the wound, bind a warm wollen cloth fast aloft on it, and tie it up in a house for a little space, least it should turn through the lightnesse of the brain ; give it good hay, but no corn for straining of the head in eating of it. If it be in cold weather, give it warm water to drink, and by Gods help it shall do well. The *Turn* or *Sturdy* in Sheep is much after the same manner, as in a Bealt, save that it lieth in the top of the head between the horne, and in beasts it lyeth before in the Forehead, the same cure is for the sheep that is for the beast.

3. *Warbucke or Warble.*

There is a surrains or disease both in Beasts and some in Horses, on both sides the rigge of the backe, which grievous unto them, called the *Warbucke* or *Warble*, which is a worm thick and short, like unto a grub, which feedeth upon the beasts flesh, lieth every one in a severall room, and hath a hole to vent you themselves, where you may perceive they are, these beasts wil not like nor feed, so long as these vermine holdare quick within their flesh.

4. *The Cure.*

Take a penny worth of black Sope, and boil it in a gallon of old Urine, put thereto a handfull of salt and bath the place where the *Warbles* be with some

of the said urine and sope, very hot; then take a little fusty stable hay, and put to the rest of the urine and heat it on the fire, then clap it as hot as you can to the beasts back, and poure out all the urine upon the hay, and bind it on with soime old Saddle or Pannell, or old cloth, to keep it on, and keep in the heat for the space of two or three hours: if this being once done, do not fully cure, yet being done twice it will fully kill the vermine, and heal the backe of the horse without fail.

5. *Outray or Laske.*

There is another surrains in Beasts and Horse which is called the *Outray or Laske*, or loosenesse in the belly, it cometh sometimes by eating of some filthy thing in their fodder, as hen dung, or the like; but for the most part it cometh by over-heating in running, or chasing extraordinarily, and after taking a sudden or overhasty cooling, or by feeding upon some rotten, wretched flot-grasse in a boggish ditch; I have cured many of this disease, and surrains, using no other medicine but the same which I used for staling of blood, which shall be described hereafter, in the Chapter for staling of blood.

6 *Tinging or poysoning.*

Tinging or poysoning cometh by licking of a Spider or a little red creeping thing called a Ting or Taint which creepeth in the fodder or grasse, and the

the beasts by licking in one of these with their meat will suddenly be lost, if they be not presently help; and if they get water before the disease be perceived they are past helpe: you shall know them by an extraordinary sudden hoysing, for thre or fourtimes together, they will slaver at their mouth, water their eyes, and swell both in their eyes, nostrills, & body.

7. *The Cure is.*

Take forth their tongue, look under it, and you shall see a blister, burt it either with a bodkin or knife, or with your finger nailes, by any the readiest means you can and rub them with a little salt; and take an Onion, minse it, and put it into vargis, vinegar or urine, to the value of a pint, but be sure you run them up and down; also it is good to let them blood in a Vein in the Cheek, under their eye, for that will take away much of the poysoned blood for the poysone doth infect the blood: but if you be in a Field or Pasture where you want the former things, put of your shooe, and pisse in it, then take a knife or sticke and scrape of the sweatinesse, or chasingnesse within your shooe, and so mixe it with the urine, then give it the Beast to drinke, and it wil expell the poysone. It is as good as any thing can be.

8. *Lung-sough.*

There is a disease whereunto beasts are subject, commonly called *Lung-soughs*, which is a long languishing disease; sometimes it cometh to the Calves when

when they have much milke, and not water to cool their Lungs, or it cometh to Beasts, by going in pastures where they want water or have ill coming to their water, and so linger themselves; by that means their lights become knotty and drie, and for want of moisture growtheth to their Ribs; you shall know them by the hanging out of the tongue, and much hoysing, and also by their hollownesse and Jeannesse, or poverty, for they will languish much: some men use for this disease to cut them in the dew-lappe, and put in Bare-foot, or a leafe growing in the topp of a Well called sattergrasse: I do not dis-commend this to be done to a strong Beast, but if to a weak one it will endanger its life.

9. *The Cure.*

The best which I find and have often proved it, is not to cut them at all, but to take a pottle of strong Ale or Beer, and boyle therein a handfull of Fetherfewl, of low Time, Fennell, Wormwood, Southernwood, Lavander, of each a quantity, and boyl them in the said Ale or Beer, then strain them forth and put thereto a halfe pennyworth of new tarre, a halfe pennyworth of butter, a penniworth of civill oyle, or sallet oyle. Give this to the beast every morning and evening, if it be weak but a little at once and oftner; if it be strong, more at once till it be spent, and without doubt it will cure it, for I have cured a dozen or sixteen beasts at a house with this.

staling

Staling or pissing of Blood.

This is a disease that many beasts are subject unto in all Countries some come to it by strains and over-working, but the most get it upon woody ground which is subject to bogges or rottenesse, and many dye suddenly, if they have not present help.

10. *The Cure of the same.*

Take Oak bark, shave off the outer bark, and boyle it in spring-water till it be red; likewise take Cunfrey, Shepherd purse, Plantine, Sage, Greene hemp or nettles, of each a good handfull, and boyl them with the bark, then take them forth and strain them, and put a good quantity of salt into the said water, also Almon, bole Almoniack Chalke, or the powder of Sea-coal, are any of them good to put into the said water: if your Beast be weak give him scarcely a Quart, if he be strong, give him more then a Quart at a time; once will serve if he have more then a Quart, but twice will serve to be sure for any Beast, give it them luke-warm.

11. *Murrain or Gargall.*

This is an infectious disease, it cometh oftentimes by smelling of dead Carrion, and sometimes by the biting of a madde dogge; but for the most part it commeth by feeding upon corrupt ground, which hath been flooded or wrecked; for any of these foresaid things or causes, will putrify the blood, and so breedeth the disease, which appeareth in some cartel by

by a swelling betwixt the jawes, about the tongue roots, or under the throat : the best is to cut them in that place, and open the skinne with their finger and wash it with hot scalding Chamber-lye and Salt, and then to put in an Enulacampana root, and Bearfoot braised : some will swell on the top of loyne, or by the side of the rigge, as though they were bitten with an Urchin or Toad, take your knife and cut a hole in the lowest part of the said swelling and stripe out the water or lee, out of the said swelling, then put a bit of an Enulacampana root into the said hole, and it will draw down the corruption.

Also in some beasts the disease will not appear by any swelling, but will in the guts, or bowels, or congeal about the heart, and it is called the heart-Murrain : for this let the beast blood on the right side of the necke, and on the left Cheek under the eye, and also on the Taile ; then give your beast to drinke a Quart of new Ale, with a good quantity of spourge, and a little Seineny, and run him up and down till he shoot or dung : then take Hearb-Grace and Penny-Royall of either a like Quantity, shred them small, and mixe them with new Tarre & Butter or Sallet-Oyl, and give them a Ball of that down their throat of the bignesse of an Egge, and rub them on the Nose with some of the same, likewise do it to all your sound Cattell, and they shall not take the Disease at the other.

12. *The Felon.*

The Felon is a Disease that commeth unto Cattel y feeding in rank and foggy pastures, you shall now it by the heaviness of their countenance, and y trembling in their hinder parts; and a Cow will presently dry of her Milk, and if she be not presently helpt, will be suddenly dead.

13. *The Cure.*

To cut them in the Dewlap, and some put in ear-foot and Garlick, but I do not commend Garlick, for if they should need to kill and eat the flesh, some poor people are foyt to do, all the flesh will favour of it. If the Felon come down to the dewlap, and swell upon the sceling that it wax big coming down of the Body, then the danger is past; but if it do not come down, then you must give them the same drink which is prescribed before the Murrain.

14. *To help a Cow that cannot Calve.*

Kine being with Calve are subject to many infirmitie, oftentimes they get a strain or a thrust, which killeth the Calfe within them. If the Calfe be dead that the Cow cannot part with it, let a man or woman of discretion take a small Cord and make a noose therein, and put it upon their formost finger, then put their hand therein, and search for the mouth of the Calf, and with their finger and thumb put the noose and fasten it upon the neather Jaw.

Jaw of the Calf, and have some body else with you to help to draw, and with the help of their hand they may draw forth the Calf without hurting the Cow.

15. *Diseases in Beasts.*

Some cannot Calve because the mouth or passage of the Calf Halme is grown up being hardened like horn, the cause whereof is as some suppose, that they have been bulled with a burnt Bull, as in some Countries there are many Bulls so diseased. If the passage of the Calf be grown up like horn as is aforesaid, which you may know by putting into the body of the Cow, and if you find no passage, then lay your hand upon either side of the Cow to feel for on whether side the Calf lyeth; for it lyeth more or in one side then on the other, then take a pair of Scissors and clip away the hair on that side it lyeth on in the middest betwixt the thigh and ribs, then take a knife and cut the skin upward and downward, not sideways, and anoint your Arm with new milk, and putt it in and search for the Calf head, that being found bring it to the hole, and with your other hand take a knife and cut the Calf halme wherein the Calf doth lyeth, then with some help draw the Calf forth of the said hole; after so doing cleanse the healing over, gleaning forth of the Calf halme, and with a needle and silk thread sow up the balm again; then sow up the flesh and skin, and after keep her warm, and alite diet her well for the space of four or five dayes and she will do well, God willing.

To

16. To prevent this danger as followeth.

Some be in danger of death by reason of extream heat, through pain in their Calving, and sudden cooling after, by lying on the earth, or too soon drinking of cold water, or by being a broad in rainy weather, so that the Calf halme doth swell, and flieth over the neck of the bladder, stopping the urine or water that she cannot stale, so that the paine hereof is so grievous, that shee cannot stand on her feet, but lyeth downe on the ground as though shee would presently die.

17. The Cure.

For this the best remedy is, to take two saks or a window cloath, and put under the body of the said sow, fasten a rope to the said cloath, and put it over a Balke of the house, or barn, and draw her selfe that she can but touch the ground with her feet, then let a woman anoint her hand, either with milke pure fresh butter, and put it in and worke the Calfe halme from the bladder, that the water may have a passage, and it will ease her of her pain, and allay her presently; but by all meanes keepe her warme with clothes, and warme bedding, and give her warme drinke.

18. To helpe a Cow that straining her selfe in Calving.

Some Kine by straining themselves to calve, their anale halme, writher or bagg, will come down, and swell as much as a blowne bladder.

19. The

For this the best is to take new milke or milke warmed, and woike it soft with your hand, then take Linseed, braied or beaten small to powder, and strow thereon; (some use Pepper braied small, or Chalke, but I hold Linseed the best,) then put it up with your hand, and cause her hinder parts to stand or lie higher then her foreparts, by litter or some other meanes, for the space of three or four dayes, and shee will be well, God willing.

20 Kine getting of straines or harts.

Others upon unaturall Calving, cannot par with their healing or gleaning, which is a thing noisfull to them, and causeth them to stinke, that one can scarce endure to come neare them; the best helpe is,

21 The Cure.

Take Germanander, and penitroyall, and boyle them in a quart of Ale well, then straine them forth and put there a little Saffron, & give it her to drinke and it wil depart from her within two or three dayes.

22 Of diseases in Sheep, and first of the Blood or Red water

There is a disease or surrans, that Sheepe are subiect unto in some grounds or heathes, call'd the blood or red water: they will fall into a shivering like unto a burning feaver: you shall know the disease by these signes, their skin wil be red and bloody, their flesh will be red and stand full of spar-

or drôppes of blood, with some blood or water about their heart; they will suddenly die, after they be taken with that disease, unlesse they be presently helped: the Sheep feeding upon a dry prieye ground, and the grasse growing there, being of a hot nature, breedeth a hot superflous & bloody humour, which will engender and spread into the vaines, and overcome the good blood; because such grounds both not yeeld a cooling moisture, to abate the excessive hotnesse of the bloody inflammation.

23. *The Cure of the Scurf.*

The best for this disease or surrancis is to take the barke of a yong Sapling, and the barke of a yong Alme, with the hearb called *Bursa pastoris*, or Shepards purse, also with Cumfrey, Plantain, Sage, Enieroyall, Wormwood, of each of these aforesaid things a quantity, according to the number of our Sheep, boile them in cleare Spring water, and put in also a quantity of Allome, and then give them to drinke, some eight or nine spoonefulls at a time, and let them blood in the eye vaine, and sile; this drinke will drie up the hot bloody humour, coole the stomach and the vapours thereof, and binde up the broken veines, where the blood breaketh forth into the flesh, and destroyeth the heape. This hath beene exceedingly approved, and hath helped many.

24. *The Toughish, or Knuckel-evil.*

This disease is called the *Loughb* or the *Knacke* *evill*, or crooke, it hath a name from the neck or legge growing crooked by reason of the said disease, some call it the *wood evill*, and others the *leafe*, some do suppose that they get it by feeding upon wood, or some leafe upon the ground, I rather suppose they take it by sinelling of some herbe or weede on the ground, because they for the most part have it in *Aprill* or *May*, when such things have the strongest smell, or because few or none have it but *Lambes* or *yong Sheepe*, which are in high liking and full of blood.

25 *The Cure*

Take beefe brine, boyle it and Skumme it well, and put thereto the juice of onions, and penieroya with a quantitie of *Aqua vitez*, and give every Lamb or such Sheepe as you suspect to take this disease the value of thre or four spoonefulls at a time, in the beginning of *Aprill*, and let them blood under the eye, and also give them a good smitt of *Turp* over both cheekes a little above the nose, not upon the lippes, for smearing the udder of the Ewe which will make her dry of her milk: this do again in *May*, if you thinketh they stand in need, and your need doe no more that year, for that disease God willing.

26 *The Rott or Rottennesse in Sheepe*

There is a disease or surrains in Sheepe, common called the *Rott* or *Rottenesse*, which Sheepe are

subje

subject to in many Countries, whereby many men
 have beeene sore weakened in their Estates by the
 death of their Sheepe in that disease ; they get it by
 feeding upon Kestlocke or other such-like weeds,
 upon growing in fallow fields, or by feeding upon short
 grass, or Leighes, or Land ends, where many
 forme sprouts bee, which the Sheepe feeding up-
 on that grasse doe lick up, also the gravell wrought
 by the worme, and most of all the slime that is
 left by the wormes ingendering, which is a great
 cause of their rottennesse, others get it by feeding
 upon a low levell ground, where when a sudden
 rain cometh, the water standeth and cannot get
 readily away, and the Sheepe that continually useth
 that ground, will slop much water with the grasse,
 which if the weather be cold, will do them hurt,
 but not so much as if it be warm ; many Sheepeheards
 say, that if the weather be hot, their Sheepe will
 take the Rot in foure and twenty hours, if they be
 not removed into other grounds, therefore carefull
 Sheepeheards as soone as they see the ground wet, and
 the day hot, will remove them with all speed into
 higher grounds, for a space, till the water be dried
 away. These causes of diseases thus farr described,
 the water and the aforesaid things, bringeth a
 faintnesse upon the Sheepe, puttifieth, corrupteth,
 and consumeth the blood, and turneth it into a
 waterish humour, so the blood, which is the life and
 strength

strength of the flesh, being wasted and corrupted, the body must needs perish.

27 *To Prevent Rotteness in Sheepe.*

A rule how to prevent this evill, and to keepe the Sheep sound, is first carefully to remove them in wet wether, and to keepe them upon the dryest ground: they are the most subject to take this disease, in *Aprill* and *May*, in *September* and *October*, which are called the spring and fall of the year; they sel dome take it in *Winter*, nor not much in *Summer* betwixt these times, unlesse the wether be wet, foggie and mistye, and hot withall, for if it be they will take it upon the aforesaid grounds if they bee not removed, or have some other helpe done unto them in due time.

A rule to make a drinke to prevent this disease, and to keepe the Sheepe sound from year to year, is this that followeth.

28 *The Cure:*

Take a peck of Mault, or better, and wash it as though you would brew it into Beare or Ale; and make of that Mault eleven or twelve gallons of li-
quour, then boile in that liquor a good quantity of
heards called *Bursa Pastoris* or Shepherds purse, and
Cumfrey, **Sage**, **Plantain**, **Petieroyall**, **Worme-wood** and **Blood-wort**, of each of these a good
quantity; boile them in the said liquor very well,
then straine them forth, and put therein a little
barme, and after the barme a peck of salt, and tunne

ted, or put them up into vessels: then give your Sheepe
 in wet wether, after *April* come in, seaven or eight
 boonefulls a peece, every weeke onco, if the wea-
 ther be wet; if it be dry, you neede not so often;
 and thus continue till *May*, and after as you see cause,
 according to the drynesse or wetnesse of the wether.
 Give them sometime a lick of tarr, mixed with hearbe
 of grace chopped, and it will cleanse the bowels of
 much corruption, and be healthfull to the blood.
 If you be carefull to follow this practise, you shall
 by Gods helpe keepe sheepe from the rot, the price
 of one sheepe will be sufficient to prevent the disease
 in twenty: therefore I hold it better for every man
 to spend one for the saving of twenty, rather then to
 looke twenty, in sparing the price of one. I would
 not have you to follow the old proverbe, where it
 is said. That men will looke a *Hog* for a halfe penny
 worth of tarr.

29. *The Skit or Loosneffe.*

Many Sheep are troubled with a Disease or Sur-
 rains, called the *Skit or Loosneffe*, it cometh oft by
 cold, or by feeding upon moist watrish grasse.

30. *The Cure.*

Take Salt, Allome, or Chalk, and give them in
 small Drink or water, and it will knit them, or help
 them presently.

31 *Of blindness in Sheep.*

There be some sheep which are blind by reason of

the superfluity of Blood. For that 32 the Curing

Take a little Chalk, and scrape or blow it into the eye with a Quill, and let them blood in the eye vein and put of the blood into the eye. That Sheep that is blind by reason of abundance of blood, you need not fear that that Sheep is at present infected with the Rot ; but if the Sheep come into a corrupt ground, it will take the Rot sooner then another sheep, by reason of the superfluity of blood.

35 Directions in buying of Horses.

Many men are deceived by buying of a Horse in the Market, and especially by those that have been lame, and put to feed after, and when they come to be ridden, will seem to a stranger to ride well, and to be sound, which when they come to travell are straight way lame, whereby many an honest man is deceived ; for many men will protest and swear that they are sound when they know the contrary, only for their private gain : I have bought by twenty or thirty at a Fair ; but very seldom was I deceived, but when I believed their oaths & protestations, and did not follow my own rule, which I would wish and advise men to believe, rather then their swearing, unless they know them to be right honest men. When any one is about to buy a Horse let one lead him at the halters end, and follow him, and behold the setting of his feet either upon a hill side, or upon the hard ground, for the Horse cannot then

then dissemble, but if he have any strain either old
or new it will appear by favouring or casting out of
his feet; if you perceive nothing, then ride him
upon some hard ground, and after so doing set him
up in some house or private backside, where nothing
may mole him, and give an eye to his standing, for
if he stand firme on his feet without hitching or shift-
ing, there is no doubt but he is sound; but if he
shift his feet often, as though he were wearied of
them, it is a signe that he is foundered: but if he
rest one legge more then another, or stand bow-
legged, or set it more forward then the other, it is
a sign that he hath gott a straine in the toe, he is like
either to be hurt in the fetlockejoyn, or within the
hoofe, either by prickes or some other meanes, which
you may know by leading him into a Dike or wash-
ing Pond, for that foote will be sooner dry then the
other, by reason of the heat in the foot proceeding
from the hurt: if it bee in the elbow, if you gripe him
there, he will lift up his foot; if in the shoulder,
if you gripe him there, he will bite at you, and meane
him very sore.

34 Of Diseases in Horses with their Cures.

There is a disease in the head of a Horse, called
the Stackers, which commeth by a superfluous hu-
mour, burning in the head, which bringeth him
into such a rage that he is like to beate out his own
braines, and if he be not helped, will suddenly be
dolt.

35. *The Cure to help the Stackers.*

The best way to cure this disease is to let them blood in the nostrils, or in the temple vaine, and cut them in the forehead, and put therein a slice of Enula-campana roote or of a red Docke; and anoint with a little butter, and salt, and take a little hearbe grace, or wormwood, or of the herbe called Robin i[n]t hedge, and bruse them, then mixe them with a little Aquavit, and put them in the eares of the horse, and tie his eares close with a band or string, that he cannot shake them forth, and he will soone be well by Gods helpe.

36 *Canker in the mouth of Horses.*

This disease proceedeth from the heate and corruption of the Liver, it lyeth in roote of tongue, and many Beasts and Horses perish by it, for want of helpe.

The Cure,

Take the innner bark of Elder tree, Sage, and Woodbine leaves, chop them small, and boyle them in Wine-vinegar, and put thereto a good quantity of Allome, and Honey, then take a linnen cloth, and tye it upon a stick wash their mouthes, tongue roots and wang teeth with the cloth and stick dipped in the aforesaid water, twice or thrice a day, and twill soon be whole. It hath been often proved, and without any doubt to be made a speciall good thing.

38 *Chaffalling.*

There is another disease in the head of a Horse which

which is called Chaffalling or Jaw-falling; it most commonly hapneth to Mares, or young Horses, that have rested long in foggy ground, and being full of blood and fat, come to be ridden, and heate before, and then put in some cold house or place, and having nothing to eat, there grease suddenly coolbeth, or storkneth, and stayeth the passage of their veins, and sinews, so that they will suddenly dye without present help. Many Smithes, or Farriers doe not understand this, for I have taken them in one hand when too or three of them have given them over, and cured the same often times, both in Doncaster and divers other places.

39 *The Cure for this disease is thus.*

First, prick them thorow the Gristles of the Nose with a Nawl or Elsin, and cause them to bleed, then take Brimstone and Frankincense beaten or brayed, and strew them upon a Chaffing-dish of hot coals, lay thereon a little staddle Hay from the bottome of a Mow, and smook him very well to bring warmnesse into his head, and cause him to sweate, then take the dreggs of Beare or Ale, and boyle therein Hemlocks and Mawles, or for want thereof stadle and hay, and sew it about his head with a cloth, under his jawes, and it will bring warmnesse into his head. It is good also to anoint the temples of his head with a little *Aqua-vita*: these things being done, he will do well, God willing. Proved, and it is very good, as any thing can be.

40 Of harts or blowes in the eyes of Horses or other Beasts.

Many Horses get a hurt or stroake on their eye, whereby they become blind ; but if the apple of the eye be whole, the haw or white skinne or web may be takon off, by this means. 41 The Cure.

Take a little sweet butter, and warme it in a Sawcer, and put to it a little juice of Saladine, and wipe the same into the eye with a feather twice a day, and it will take off the haw or white skumme in a short space 42 Another for the same.

Likewise take the powder of thunderbolt, or of a hard flint, brayed or beaten to fine powder, then take a quantitie of fine tow, and the white of two eggs ; the tow and the eggs being well beaten together, spread it upon the Horse eyes, after the powder be in, and bind it on with a cloth, and in two or three times dressing, it will make his eye well.

43 Another.

Take the ashes of Willows, or very small beaten pepper, mixed with a little honey, and wipe it into the eye with a feather. 44 The Maungie in the Maine

There is a kind of disease, called the Maungy in the Maine, or taile of a Horse, most commonly in Stone Horses ; it commeth often by over heating in riding, or other labour, so that the blood being corrupted, it ingendereth infection, and breaketh forth into a white scurfe, which is very loathsome and noyfull, and if it be not prevented, it will runne

over

over the body like a scabb. The best way to prevent
it is,

45 The Cure.

Take as much Tarre as the biggness of an egge, and a little brimstone, the value of an halfe penny worth, and a pretie handfull of hearbe of grace, chop the said herbe, then mixe them together, and mould them as it were in a ball, and put it downe his throat; then ride him a little, and give him a quart of new Ale, and ride him again; then set him up and cover him with a cloth, and this will cause him sweate, and drive the corruption forth of his body: and for the white scurfe or hatterell, which is in his Maine or other parts, take a curry combe and rubb him till it be raw, then take a penny worth of Mercury and put into an earthen dish, and put thereto a quart or three pints of warm water, and wash the place where the scurfe or sore is; then tie him up the space of a day, and cover him that he knept not on it, for it may do him hurt; or because Mercury is dangerous for knepping, take Allome, and burn it, and also Coprice and put them in water as you did the Mercury, till they be meltēd, and wash the sore place therewith, as you did with Mercury water; then take traine oyle, and rubbe him therewith, and it will loose the scurfe, and cause it to come away: it being taken away, take civill oyle or hoggs grease, and anoint him therewith, it will bring the haire again, and make the skinne soft.

46 *A bruise on a Horses back.*

A bruise or a crush on a horses back, or on the Withers may for want of present helpe, grow to Fistula, or some other dangerous sore, therefore as soone as you see your Horses back so hurt, that growtheth into an inflammation or swelling,

47 *The Cure.*

Take Onions, Nettles, Wormwood, and the bark of a yong Elme, or the leaves thereof and boyle them in running water with a good handfull of Salt, and tye it upon the bruised place as hot as may be; it will draw out the cruste blood and asswage the swelling, and keepe it from festring, and rotting, if it be applyed in time; but if it be not, it is good notwithstanding to draw it to a ripenesse: but if you be forced to make an incision, make it in the lowest part of the swelling, then stripe out the corruption, and fill the hollow place full of the powder of burnt Allom, and Rozen, of each a like quantity, mixt together, and so let him goe three or four dayes then tie a clout upon a sticks end, and wash the wound with hot scalding Vrine, then dry out the corruption of the wound with a dry cloth, and fill up the wound again with the same powder, and though it be a grievous sore or Fistula, yet it will heal it in a short time. As hath been proved.

48 *A Horse that is strained in the Shoulder
or Elbow-joyn.*

For

For the strain in the Shoulder, or any part above
the knee.

The cure.

Take a penniworth of Onions, chop them small, one penniworth of Vinegar, one penniworth of black Soap, one penniworth of Hogs grease, and a little dishful of dregs of Ale or Yeast, then boil it on the fire, and put thereto a good quantity of Salt, and anoint the place where you perceive the pain is; then chase it in as hot as you can, and heat a Bar of Iron and hold to it, to make it melt or soak into the flesh so being done every day for the space of a week, it will make him sound. As hath been often proved.

50 *Foundering or fretting in the body.*

This disease comes by over-riding, and their grease melting, and suddenly cooling; many thereby are suddenly lost, and some languish long before they dye: the best cure is, to let them blood in the prun-veins, it will take away the waterish humour which if he have languished long will be cold as well-water.

51 *The cure.*

Take a gallon of Ale or Beer, and boyle in it these Herbs, white Lavander, Low-time, and Fetherfewl, Penny-royall, Fennell, Southernwood, Cammomell, and Wormwood; these being well boyled, strain them forth of the said drink; then put in half a penny-worth of new Tarr, one penny-worth of civill boyle, a quarter of a pound of sweet butter; put all these into the drink, and give your Horse to the va-

lue

lue of a quart or more at a time, if he be strong; if he be weake not so much, also anoint the temples of his head with a little *Aqua-vite*, and ride him little after, then cover him close with hot warme cloathes, let him have dry straw enough about him lapp his leggs also with ropes of straw or hay dipped in Chamber-Lie, and then let some man wait on him to tell he hath had his sweat, and abate his cloathes as he shall see cause, and within twelve hours, he shall see his molten grease, that lay in his guts or bowels, come from him like the kells of a dead sheep; and about six or seaven dayes after, give him some more of the same drinke, and use him after the same manner as before; doe this two or three times, and it will make him sound straightway, God willing. This I have proved in many Horses of sundry mens, both Gentlemens and other.

52. The Cough or Could.

If a Horse have a greivous sore Cough or Cold, which may be termed a heart Cough or Cold, and that you have a journey to ride, and be fearfull to ride him, by reason of his infirmity, if he be able of his body, otherwise, be not afraid to ride on him, using this rule which after followeth.

52 The Cure.

Take two penny-worth of English Licorish, and two pennyworth of Anney-seeds, and two penny-worth of Fenegreek, all brayed into powder; then take

take a penny worth of Sallet Oyle, one penny worth of Honey, one penny worth of sweet Butter, with a slice of wood, mixe and mould all these together like paste, in some pewter or wooden dish, then give your Horse every morning as you ride your journey, a quauity to the bignesse of an egg or better, downe his throate; also take a little linnen cloath and the powder of Annieseeds, Lycorish, and Hony, and sew it about your snaffle, or bridle bit, for the horse to chew upon in his journey; use this every morning when you are going to ride, and give him some likewise, at noone, after your baite, but not before, for cloying of his stomacke, neither give it him at night, when he goeth to feede, for if you give it him resting in the stable, and do not exercise him after, it will do him little good: use this rule and keepe him well, and he will carry you cheerfully, and be sound of his Cough at your journeys end. You may carry the said medecine about with you in your journey, in a box.

* 54 *A Horse that is lame, or strained in the Legg*
 a Horse is sometimes strained in the Legge, called
 taint or sinew springing, it is a strain which com-
 meth either by an over reach in sore riding, or else
 in sore drawing, and appeareth to be swollen be-
 hind the legge, about the fetlocke; it will be very
 sore, so that he will not suffer you to touch it.

55 *The cure.*

D

For

For this foresaid lamenesse, is, to take the Bark of a yong Elm, and chop it small, and Linseed beaten or brayed to powder, boyl them in running water till they be thick, then lay them like Poultis unto the place grieved, bind it on with a course cloth, and let it lie four and twenty hours; do this two or three times and it will make him sound by Gods help.

56 *To stanch the bleeding of Horses that commeth by any mischance.*

Some Horses may fall a bleeding by having abundance of blood, and by sore riding do get a strane and so fall into extraordinary bleeding at the Nose, so that it cannot be stanched; some other by Gelding, other by letting of Blood, and others by other hurts as a push with a Beasts horn; or some Mares are strained in their inner parts by a Stone Horse.

57 *The Cure.*

For this, take a small sharp Cord, and tie it hard about the Tail at the setting on of the Dock, and it will presently stay the bleeding in what part soever it be I have proved it often in all the fore named things.

58 *To know whether a Horse be sound inwardly or not.*

Take his water into a basin, and behold the colour of it; if it be pale coloured, whitish or yellowish, is a good sign that he is free from inward diseases.

but if it be very white or cleare or of some strong colour, like March Beer it is a signe that he is troubled with some disease, or some infirmity will ensue shortly upon him:

59 *To helpe a Horse that is foundered in his feete.*

First pare the sole of his foote, with a buttres, or draw him with a crooked knife called a drawer, till you perceive the water and blood to appear; then anoint the sole with a little *Aqua vite*

60 *The Cure.*

Take two eggs and rost them in the embers, till they be hard, and cleave them and strew thereon a little beaten pepper, and lay them to the sole of the foote as hot as you can, then take a peece of leather and lay upon the eggs to keep them too, and tack the shooe to the foot with four nailes, and put under pelds to keep the eggs and leather close to the foot, let it lie four and twenty hours, then take it away, and dress him the like manner once again, but keep him drie, and let him lie as long again, and after like time take it away, then take a quantity of Hoggs fease, and as much Tarr, and a lesser quantity of Turpentine, and chafe them into the foot, both on the in-side and out-side, and it will make him have a good Hoof, and he will be perfectly sound straightway.

61 *To help the Scratches in a Horse.*

The Scratches is a disease that is noisfull to many strong Horses, it cometh by riding and heating and

of their greasse, which falleth down into their leggs, and causeth them to swell, which is for want of meanes and help to take it forth of their leggs, it breaketh forth into scabs or chynns like unto a scurfe and will teare like dropps of water and be extreame sore.

62 *The Cure.*

The best is to take traine Oyle and white lead beaten to powder, mixe them together, and anoint the horses legge therewith, and chafe it in, it will bring their leggs to be small, and dry up the humor.

Before they break forth upon their swelling, take Oake barke, and boyle it in running water, put thereto a handfull of Salt, and lith it up with dry Otemeale, then sew it up about his leggs like a poultis, it will take away the grease so molten, and keepe him that he shall not have the Scratches, if you doe it in time, before it break forth. Often proved.

63 *A disease or infirmity in Horses, commonly
called the Coulte-evils.*

It is very noisome to many, as well to stond Horses as Geldings, so likewise to labouring Naggs; I am perswaded very few man know the mistery of this infirmity, it breedeth great pain to those Horses that have it, it weakeneth their reins and causeth pain in their hinder parts of their body, and causeth much pain to them in their staling, it maketh them sad in their countenance, and dull in their riding, it hindereth them of their Feeding, it sometimes causeth

causeth them to swell in their sheath, but not always.

Every Horse by nature hath two hollow places in the end of his Yard, hard behind his water-spout or conduit, which gathereth much dirt, sand or gravel, which will congeal together on two hard lumps on the bigness of 2 beans, which, after they be congealed, is the cause of all or most of the former infirmities.

• 64. *The Remedy or cure is.*

The help or remedy is, to cast the Horse and draw his Yard, and to search diligently with your fingers, and you shall find the hollow place, and so work it out with your thumb and finger nails, then take a pail of cold water and wash his Yard and Sheath, and work it very well and soft with your hands; then take a little Butter or hogs grease, and anoint his Yard and Sheath, and so let him go, and within few dayes you shall see him more chearfull in his countenance, and in better liking than he was before. This I thought good to set forth, for the good of the Countrey among the rest, because I know very few men do understand the mistery of it, and many Horses are troubled with this infirmitie, more than suspected.

65. *A Remedy for Beast, Ox, or Cow.*

I have set down in my Book a cure for staling of blood; but there is another disease called the black or Red water, which is next unto it, upon which beasts infected therewith languisheth long: It com-

eth often by light strains, or over-heating, or by seed-
ing on roteen carish ground : their blood does not
wait so much as those in the former Chapter men-
tioned.

66. *The Remedy or cure for it.*

Take any peice of Iron, and heat it hot in the fire
and put it into half a gallon of milk, untill you
milk be hot with the hotnesse of the Iron, then tak
forth the Iron and let the milk cool, untill it be al-
most cold, and then give it your beast to drink, and
it will bind up the bloody issue; this do two or
three dayes, and your Beast will be well, God wil-
ling. Often proved.

67. *Another Disease amongst Cattel, which we call,
the Worm in the Tail.*

Those Beasts of that Disease will grow weak and
poor, their teeth will sometimes grow loose in the
heads, by reason of the pain and anguish of the worm
you shall know this disease by taking the Tail in
your hand, you may feel it soft and very weak, three
or four inches above the Skunt.

68. *The Remedy or Cure.*

Take a sharp Knife, and slit the skin underneat
the Tail in the soft place two inches long at the least
and then you may see a little bluet thing like a worm
take a needle and thread and raise up the said worm
and cut it away; then take a clove of Garilick and
burne it

burnt Allom, or burnt Salt, and bind upon the place, with as much Butter as Garlick mixed to the same; then take a sharp pointed knife and slit every Gumb, against the middle of the Tooth untill they bleed, then rub them with a little Salt, and their Teeth will fasten, and the Beast will feed and grow into good liking.

69 Concerning Gelding.

IT is well known that many men take in hand to geld Lambs, Rams, Calves, Bulls, Bores, and such like male Creatures, which have little skill or experience in the same; who think they can do it, onely by seeing another do it, and so by rash taking upon them to doe that which they have little skil in they do oftentimes hurt both themselves and their neighbours. For I have known divers times thirty or forty Lambs in a morning, and many Bulls and such like Cattell, and Beasts lost by the rash unskilfulness of such men, and likewise divers other young Gelders, which have not fully learned the Art, taketh upon them to geld female Beasts, and such other difficult feats of Art in gelding without sufficient experience; and in like manner do much hurt.

Therefore for their better instruction, and for the good of the Common-wealth, I have thought good to set forth the Art and manner how they may geld

and splay them safely; and what will issue by not following these directions.

70 Directions.

First when you fetch or drive your Lambs or Sheep to be gelded, take heed you heat them not by driving them too fast, or chafing them; and having brought them to the fold, do not mew or crammie, and throng them too close together therein, for heating their blood, for that will put them in great danger.

71 Directions.

The chiefest Gelding of a yong Lamb of a moneth old or under, is to cut off the Codd end, and draw out the stone with your Teeth, and hold your hand upon the body of the Lamb, by the root of the Cod, for feare of bursting the inner rime, then close up the Cod end, with your finger and thumb, and then lett it go. And for a prouder Lambe or Ramme, or greater Sheep, slit the cod in the side, take forth the stone, slought it or huske it forth of the hime or, innet skinne or huske; then cut the hime hard by the nut, which we call the nature-knot, and let the hime goe into the Cod again; then draw away the stone with the strings belonging to it, but be sure you draw the blood string easilly, for bursting it; for if it break, it will indanger the life of the Sheep by bleeding, or it will rankle: so likewise for yor Bull Calfe, or Bore, after the same manner, for they are (in that case) of one nature; only be sure you draw the blood string well

ell, for bursting, else there is little danger: Some
use to seare the veines, or blood-st rings of a Bull,
ran old Ramm, with a hot Iron, after the manner
of a Horse, which is against nature in anything, but
only in a Horse.

72. *Gelding of Horses.*

Many men use to geld a Horse by tying the blood-
ring on a knot, or by tying it with a thread, or by
rawing it away, as they do in Gelding of a Lamb,
ut these things putteth the Horse to much paine,
nd oftentimes killeth him. The best gelding of
Horse is this.

73. *To Geld a Horse.*

Take an Iron with two sharp edges, and heat it
n the fire, and take the stone of your Horse with
your hands, or with a pair of Claves of Iron, or of
Wood bound with Iron, and put about the stone;
hen take your hot Iron, and cut the Cod, that the
stone may come forth; then take your Claves, and
set them on the strings of the stone after it be slough-
ed, and the hime or inner skin put back into the cod
hen cut the strings with a hot Iron, and with ano-
her pair of Claves take hold of the string under-
k, it eath the other Claves, and try whether it bleed or
no; which if it do, sear it better, till it leave bleeding;
hen anoint it with the oyl of Linseed, or the juice of
Onions is also good; and for want of these, anoint it
with a little Butter to take away the strength of the
fire.

fire, and so turn him loose into a Pasture or Common where he may walke himselfe, for if he do not, you must walke him, or if he lye in the house, walke him or ride him three times a day, and he will soone be whole God willing.

74 *Gelding of Sheep and other things*

There are certaine Rammes, or Sheep, which have their stones lying at the ridge of their back, on either side the ridge, and if they have but one at the ridge it most commonly lieth on the farre side; the onely way is to cut it on the side, a little above the thigh, cut the skinne upward and downward, then cut the flesh a little, and burst the inner rime with your finger, then put your finger in and search for the stone it groweth without hime or slough on the hinder part of the loine, and bring it away with your finger, and be sure you draw the blood-string as near as you can, then with your finger clear or put aside the bowel, and put your finger on the other side, there shall you find the other stone; fasten your finger on it, and draw it away at the same hole as before. But if your skill will not serve to do it, then cut him on the other side, in like manner; so done put forward his legges and keepe the wooll forth of the wound, and close up the skinne together, but sew it not; then sett the wooll close together over it. In like manner then

many Calves, after the same fashion sew the skinne
in them, because there is no wooll.

75 *For a Calfe that his stone lyeth in the leske or flanke.*

Some Calves have their stones lying at the root of
the Cod, in the leske or flanke, for this stone you
must hold it with both your hands, and let another
cut the Cod, else it will chirt or start from you, cut
the root of the strings, and be sure you draw the blood
string clean away, and there is nodanger,

76 *Gelding of Female Beasts*

A rule or manner how to spay an Ewe Lambe, or
an Ewe of any age, is to cut them on the neere side,
after the manner as you do a rigald Lambe, a little
before the thigh, and you shall find a little knot, on
the bignesse of a little fitch, or small pease, or some
of a large pease, according to the bignesse of the Sheep
or Lambe, which we call the pride or kind; on ether
ende of the Lambe poake there groweth one, search
first for the one with your finger, and then draw up
the Lambe poake, hame, or bagge, untill you have
brought up the other, then cut them away from the
ende of the Lambe poak, then cleanse the wound from
wooll, and so close up the skinn, and then sew the
wooll over it, as you did of a rigald Lambe.

A Cow Calfe, and a Fawne are of the same
nature, and to be spayed after the same man-
ner

ner, save onely the skin must be sewed up, because there is no wool; but these would all be done a young as may be.

77. *How to spay a Filly Fole.*

You may spay a Filly Fole betwixt five dayes old and ten, but not after very well cut it in the spaying place upward and downward on the near side; the pride or kinde is contrary to the nature of other female creatures, for it is as big as a Nutmeg or Plum, and smooth and hard as a Plum not ripe; so finding the one, you may draw up the Sole-poak again, and sew it as you did a Cow, Calf or Fawn: ty up the Dam of the Fole, with her head to the Rack, lest she eat in sunder the stiches.

For Sows, Pigs, Bratches or Bitches, and the like, I need not speak any thing, because there are many young Gelders that can geld them, which are not much experienced in other things; yet I would advise them to be more carefull in putting up the Pig-poak, Halm, or Haven, that is, that they put it up well, and keep the bowells well from the wound, that they neither grow to the side, nor be sewed to it, as many have done; whereby great loss hath ensued to many by such negligence.

F I N I S.

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